neuta filed into the deep forests on either side of the river, the clear notes of the bugie, the roll of drums and the national airs of full bands reaching the ear from all sides. But, as if by preconcerted arrangement, when all hands beat to quarters, there same a silence interrupted only by the laborious puffing of the steamers. On moved the fleet: not a word was spoken. The silence was suggestive, almost oppressive; but it was of short duration. In a short time the head of Pan-ther lained was reached by the first four boats, and the rebel fertifications, with rebellion in brit-tiant colors fleating over them, were in full view. The boats moved into line of battle, and at thirty-six minutes such shell, the Carondelet another, and the St. Louis and Esser on the instant hurling eighty-pound ride shells straight into the fortifications. As the sound of our guns reached the troops on abore, they burst into the wildest reached the troops on abore, they burst into the wildest choers and involuntarily broke into a double quick. The robel batteries replied with all the guns they could bring to bear. The battle was now fairly opened. The rebels used eleven guns, including a rifed twenty four, and a menster throwing a one hundred and twenty-eight-pound shot. The gunboats, using only the bew guns, had in the action the same number of eight-inch flahigress and six and seven-inch rifes. The sation was sommenced at a range of one and a half miles, using fifteen second fuses. The camonade was now almost incessant, the guns os both sides being remarkably well served. Our gunboats kept steadily on their course, firing as fast as the pience could be charged. Without checking their speed as instant, they continued, with their bows on, straight for the fort, every movement indicating a fixed, unchangeable determination to run straight to the robel batteries. As soon as the three rear boats—Conestogs, Laxington and Tyler—reached the head of the island, they apened with their heaviest guns, throwing shell over the other boats. About fifty minutes after the eagsgement commenced, a forty-two-pound shot struck the fasex just above the port, on her port bow, killing instantly filed with steam. The pilots—Marsh Ford, of Pittsburg, and James Hellfiele, of Cincimnatiwers eached so that they ded instantly. Ford was found with one hand on the wheel and the other on the bellrope.

were scaused so that they deed and the other on the belirope.

Twenty-six of the officers and men were killed and wounded, but one by shot. The Essex, being completely disabled, dropped down the stream, and was towed by a tog to Camb Halleck. At this time the rebuls, oncouraged by the disabling of the Essex, redoubled their five, raining a storm of shot and shell upon the remaining three boats. Our boats still kept on up to within three hundred yards of the fort, never ceasing their fire until, at forty six minutes after one o'clock on the oil day of February, 1862, the rebel flag came down by the run, a white flag was shown, and Fort Henry was curs. The Cincinnati was bit by thirty-one shots, Essex four, St. Louis seven. Our loss will not exceed fifteen, among which are the following:—S. B. Britton, of the Essex, scalled to death.

James MeBride, of the Cincinnati, killed.

Marsh Ford, of the Essex, scalled to death.

Eleven privates, of the Essex, scalled to death.

The action lasted just one hour and twelve minutes.

During that time the Cincinnati fired from four guns ore hundred and twelve shots, using her port ride a few times; the St. Louis one hundred and six shots from her three bow guns, two rided and one smooth; the Essex fifty-dive. The number of shots fired by the others I have not yet obtained. A rebel officer of artiflery informed me that they fired fully three hundred times from their batteries. Our efficers deam his estimate correct.

As the flag came down the St. Louis boarders sprang

from their batteries. Our efficers deem his estimate correct.

As the flag came down she St. Louis boarders sprang into their boats and were almost instantly on shore. An officer inquired for the flag other of the fleet. The gig of the flagship came up and conveyed Brigadier General Tighman to the deck of the Cincinnati. Being introduced to the old hero, he remarked that he was "gratified to surrender, if surrender he must, to so brave an officer as Fing Officer Foote." Flag Officer Foote replied.— You do right in surrendering, sir; I should not have done it if you had sunk all my boats. Your surrender, sir, must be unconditional; I can accept no other." Such is the history of this most brilliant naval victory. The old flag has been planted on the walls of a rebel fort, in Western Tennessee, by the gallant blue jaskests. Officers and men all worked with a bravery and will that have carned them the thanks of the Union. Too much of the credit of this victory cannot be awarded to Fing Officer Feote, who has labored incessantly in the preparation of his fleet, and finally, when the time for action came, left a sick bed, and, with his life in his hands, struck this blew for the old flag.

bed, and, with his life in his hands, struck this blow the old fing, he prisoners taken in the fort are—Brigadier General rd tlighman, of Kentucky, a graduate of West Point; or W. L. McCommice, of Tennessee, Assistant Adjutant eral; Captain H. L. Joses, of Kentucky, Brigadier rermanter (Captain J. H. Hayden, of Tennessee, Chief Engineers; Captain John McLoughlin, of Tennessee, rtermaster; Captain Jesse Taylor, of Tennessee, com-iding garrison; Captain G. R. G. Jones, of Tennessee; itenant W. Ormeby Watta; Lieutenant Frederick J. len, and sixty privates.

ieutenaut W. Ormsby Watts, Lieutenaut Frederick.

Jellen, and sixty privates.

The guns taken in the fort are one 123-pounder, into the
austic of which an eight-linch shell was fired by one of
the gunboats; one 24-pounder rife, which exploded; two
2-pounders, smooth; ten 32-pounders, do.; one 24ounder, do.; two 12-pounders, on, with three 6-poundrs, smooth, and five 6-pounders, rifled, found outside
has intrehebments. Also a large quantity of muskets,
orinopally fint locks, Harper's Ferry. 13; a large
quantity of aramunition, all their is
camp equipage, blankers and all the clothing or which they
had an their backs.

OUR ST. LOUIS CORRESPONDENCE.

Sr. Louis, Mo., Feb. 7, 1869. Peding in St. Louis on the Capture of Fort Henry—South-west Refugees in St. Louis—Cases of Peculiar Hardship— Attempt to Procure Repriese of Condemned Bridge -From the Interior-Taking the Oath, de.

St. Louis is to-day jubilant over the tidings of success at Fort Heary. From numerous stores and business Main and Second streets the Union flag is displayed, and the drinking saloons are reaping a hervest of small stiver from the numerous congratulatory cock-tails imbibed by enthusiastic Union men. Those who ore long faces during the last week of July are happy o day, while their opponents, who rejoiced over the I can tell a Union man to-day as far as I can see him his face is all upon a grin," was a remark made to me an hour since. Just as the Fort Henry victory was announced your correspondent made a tour of Fourth street, the Broad way of St. Louis. Union mon were in the gayest humon naginable, and saluted their friends with unwouted imaginable, and saluted their friends with unwonted cordulity. Secsesionists were gloomy and uncivil, and, compared with their visages, the face of the Laccoon is a picture of ceremity. While passing the ators of a noted secsesion firm, I saw a newsboy enter the building, calling out, "Extra Democrat—All about the capture of Fort Henry." A moment after entering he was ejected from the door, propelled by the boot of one of the pro-prietors. The elation of the loyal residents and the sad ness of the disloyal commenced yesterday, long before we had any intimation of even a probability of success. Coloridge was right when he said:-

Often do the spirits
Of great events stride on before the events,
And in to-day already walks to-morrow.
The Southwest refugees now in St. Louis are at present
domicited in a large building just out of the busy portion
of the city. Two thousand dollars have been distributed among them to relieve their wants, a part of it having been produced by subscription and the remainder being a portion of the amount raised by General Halleck's as been produced by subscription and the remainder being a portion of the amount raised by General Halleck's as seasments upon the St. Louis secessionists. The utter destitution of some of these outcasts can be understood and appreciated only by an actual visit. One family arrived a few days since without a penny, and destitute of clothing sufficient to make them comfortable. They owned a fine farm in Stone county, in the southwestern part of the State, well stocked and producing abundant crops for several years past. This they were compelled to abandon, and were permitted to bring away but a single team for the transportation of a seant supply of household goods. They emigrated to Missouri from North Carolina, and consequently have no Eastern home to which they can return. One man, who came in about tea days since, owns an extensive hemp plantation in Saline county, near the farm of ex-Governor Jackson. His neighbors have nearly all followed in the wate of his Cugations Excellency, and adhers to the cause of the rebels. For months they have kept up a system of persecution against this Union citizen, and three weeks ago ended their assaults by forcibly ejecting him from the county. All the products of his farm for the past year have been destroyed or used for the rebel army—his stock and even the necessaries for the immediate wants of himself and family not excepted.

Whenever these refugues from treason have friends in fillingle, or other of the Northern States, they are furnished with money and sent away. Forty were thus disposed of this morning. Upwards of sixty are low domiciled here who have or relatives in the North, and tons the cared for ustil the troubles are over and they can return to their homes. A much larger number is at which, and there is quite a gathering at Sedalia and Otter-like.

a, and there is quite a gathering at Sedails and Otterdelegation of North Missourians arrived here yesterfor the purpose of securing a commutation of the sensure of the condemned bridge and railroad destroyers
with Missouri. I am told that at an interview with
all Halleck they carnestly represented the advanof dealing gently with the erring, and suggested
an administration of the oath of allegiance would be
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a the rebellon.

a that the New York Tribune of the 5th instant
of very learnedly upon the energy shown by
resmont in his dampaign to Missouri. Is speakhe present situation in this State, it speaks as

be with one purpose; for Labanon is only about thirty to five and thirty miles northeast of Springfield, and connected with it by rail."

I have been several times over the route between Springfield and Lebanon, and have as yet been unable to find the faintest trace of a rail road. Springfield and Lebanon are full fifty miles apart, and the nearest point on any railroad is one nundred and shirteen miles from the former town and sixty three from the latter. The above is a specimen of the knowledge of Missouri geography and affairs generally that the Pribune has brought into play in its aloquent and learned dissertation on the Fremont question. In view of the general accuracy of the above, it would not be surprising if that decorous sheet should some morning give us a paragraph like this—General McCook has followed up his success at the Dry Tortugas by investing San Francisco in flank and front. When that fortress is captured he will attack Chicago on the apper left rear, while his gunbacta descend the Aunagon and blockade the mouth of the Rocky Mountains.

chicago on the apper left rear, while has gimonal scales the Atmason and blockade the mouth of the Rocky Mountains.

Would the readers of the Tibune consider themselves hoursed on perusing the above, or would they receive it as Gespel truth?

Affairs in the interior are of no special importance. General Curits at last accounts was at Lebanon, and it was rumored that General Davis brigade had joined him there. That they would advance to Springfield as soon as the roads permitted was highly probable. There was but little expectation that Price would attand and give battle. The roads beyond the line of the railway are in frightful condition, being little in re than continuous lines of mud. The suggestion from General Halleck, that business men in St. Louis would do well to take the oath of allegiance, is being generally complied with. The Republican office to-day made a display of loyalty by dinging to the brease a Union flag of great size but very thin texture. This is, I believe, the first time that plaper has displayed Union colors since the outbreak of the rabellion. It is now the only daily paper in St. Louis that does not keep the Stars and Stripes at the head of its columns, and while professing to be loyal it condennes with its silence nearly every important movement of the government. Evidently force of circumstances, malagous to a child's fear of the switch, makes the Republican what it is.

Capt. Ringgold, of the Frigate Sabine. A very interesting ceremony came off on Friday last, on board the United States frigate Sabine, at the Navy

On the 20th of January the Common Council of New On the 20th of January the Common Council of New York passed a series of resolutions tendering the thanks of the citizens of New York to Captain Ringgold, officers and crew, of the United States frigate Sabine, for their humane efforts in saving four hundred human beings from a watery grave, from on board the transport steamer Governor, on the night of November 2, 1881, and requesting Captain Ringgold to have them read from the quarter deck of his ship, in the presence of the officers

At half-past eleven o'clock in the morning "all hands" were called to muster on the quarter dock, and, after a few appropriate remarks by Captain Ringgold, the following correspondence and preamble and resolutions

wore then read:—

Mayon's Orrice, Naw York, Jan. 21, 1892.

She—Cordally concurring, as I do, in high appreciation of the action of yourself, your officers and crew, on the occasion of the wreck of the unfortunate steamer Governor, as expressed by the Common Council of this city in their preamble and resolutions, approved by me this day, I take great pleasure in herewith transmitting to you a copy of such preamble and resolutions, and join in the request that you will cause them to be read to your officers and crew from the quarter deck of the Sabine. I am, sir, with great respect, your obscient servant, GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

Captain Rimogoud, United States Frigate Sabine.

Captain Rivagoud, United States Frigate Sabins.

United States Frigate Sabins.

MAYY YARD, Naw YORE, Jan. 22, 1862.

Hon. George George, Mayor of New York:

Sim—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday, accompanying a copy of the preamble and resolutions recently adopted by the Common Council of New York, expressive, in such highly complimentary terms, of the service rendered by the officers and crew of the Sabine, on the occasion of the wrick of the unfortunate steamer Governor. I return my profound thanks, and those of the officers and crew of my ship, for this distinguished mark of approbation, and will take great pleasure in having them read on the quarter deck of the Sabine, in the presence of the officers and crew. I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CADWALLADER RINGGOLD, Captain.

In the Common Council of the city of New York Aider. In the Common Council of the city of New York Alder. man Peter Mitchell presented the following preamble and

man Peter Mitchell presented the following preamble and resolutions:—

Whereas, honorable mention should be made of acts of valar and courage, whether performed on land or sea, in order to incite emulation and encourage others to the performance of like deeds, under similar circumstances; and whereas Captain Ringgold, the officers and crew of the United States frigate Sabine, did, under very peritous circumstances, rescue from a watery grave the officers and crew of the transport steamer Governor, together with a battation of United States marioes, under command of Major Reynolds, numbering in all about four hundred souis; therefore be it Resolved, that the Common Council of the city of New York tender to Captain Ringgold, the officers and crew, of the United States frigate Sabine, on behalf of the citizens of New York tanks for their heroic, humane and successful efforts in saving the lives of so many human beings from the wrock of the ill-fated steamer Governor, which foundered during the severe atorm which overtook the United States squadron while processing from fortress Menroe to the attack and capture of Port Royal.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be neatly sugressed, duly authenticated, and forwarded to Captain Ringgold, with a request to have the same read to the officer and crew of the Sabine from the quarter deek of that it vessel.

Resolved, That his Honor the Mayor be requested to communicate the foregoing preamble and resolutions to Captain Ringgold, now in this port.

Adopted by the Board of Councilmen, January 20, 1862.

Adopted by the Board of Councilmen, January 29, 1862.

Approved by the Board of Councilmen, January 29, 1862.

Approved by the Board of Councilmen, January 29, 1862.

D. T. VALKNITINE, Clerk Common Council.

The Sabine is one of the largest and finest frigates in our navy, having a battery consisting of one one hundred pounder Parrott ride gun (pivet) on the Guarter deek, ten

our navy, naving a battery consisting of one one bundred pounder Parrott ritle gun (pivet) on the forecastle, on eight-inch solid shot gun (pivet) on the quarter deck, ton eight-inch Dahigree shell guns and eighteen long thirty-two pounders on the main deck, and eighteen short thirty-two pounders on the spar deck. She is under the command of Captim Cadwallader Ringgold, and has, when full, a complement of about four hundred and eighty, officers and craw. She is now having many necessary repairs-made, and will soon be ready for sea.

Police Intelligence.

A MOTHER TRACEING HER CHILD TO STRAL -An interes ing case of a mother teaching her child to steal came up yesterday before Justice Kelly, at the Jefferson Market Police Court. A series of thefts, it appears, had been No. 50, situated in East Twentieth street, the childre robe. Suspicion fell upon a child about ten years old, named Gecelia Duun, and she was arrested on suspicion named Oscella Duun, and she was arrested on suspicion bendicers Veidren and Cass, of the Eighteenth precisct. Upon being brought to the police court the prisoner confessed her guilt to if. Murray, the clerk, and sated that her mother, Mary Dunn, had taught her to steel. As officers was immediately sent in quest of the mother, who, on being taken into custody, admitted the truth of the child's statement, and pleaded poverty as an excuse for her crime. Upon lovestigation the police ascertained that after stealing the hats, closics, i.e., Cecelia was compelled to pawn the same, and had the proceeds over to her mother, who invested the money in lotteries. A number of the stolen articles were recovered in Barnard's pawn office yesterday, and is is hoped that the greater portion of the missing property may be procured to-day. Already five complaints have been made against Mrs. Duon and her child, and about a dozen other complainants are expected to make their appearance to day. There is no doubt that the child Geeslia was sent to school for the express purpose of stealing, in order that the mother might gratify her taste for gambling. Justice Kelly is determined to apare no effort in arranging the presecution se as to constgu the deprayed woman to the positional are sentent in Regard to a Lot

Justice Kelly is determined to apare no effort in arranging the presention so as to consign the depraved woman to the penitentiary.

Important Decision in Regard to a Lot of Coffee Claimed by a virginiam.

From the Baston Travelie, "be 10.]

Judge Sprague this morning delivered his opinion in the United States Court in the sate of the Amy Warwick, coffee lades, which was captured while violating the blockade, sweling to reach lichmond.

The vossel was condemned, her disimust being one Curry, of Richmond. Of 5,000 bags of codes constituting her cargo, 4,000 are claimed to have been shipped on English account, under cortain conditions, and is reserved for fature adjudication. The remaining 400 bags belonged to E.D. Davenport, of Richmond, who claims that he is a loyal critizen of the United States, and that therefore his right in the matter should be respected, and the coffee handed over to his agent.

The Court delivered an opinion which covered the question conspiciely and is important as a precedent in all future cause. If was substantially to this effect: In the drast place, the Court made a distinction between contraband property captured at sea and that captured on land. In the latter case the ples of the claimant would be open to serious consideration, but captures on the sea came under plain and well known general raise of maritime law.

In the ascond place, the distinction was made between the citizens of a State-like Kentagy or Missouri, where there was a divitied allegience, and an uncertain and unsatted several place, the distinction was made between the citizens of a State-like Kentagy or Missouri, where there was a divited allegience, and an uncertain and uncertain and

FARST OPERING OF YER LARRS —It will be gratifying to all interested in the Lake trade to hear that the prospects are favorable to an early opening. There are favorable to an early opening. There are far luss than the usual quantity of loc in the iskes, and it is now too late is the winter for the quantity to be much increased. A letter from Mackinaw to the Miwaukes Sentinel may there was very little too in the Straits on the 23d uit, the show was very heavy, and the prospects of an early opening was very good.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SCIENCE CONT.—Part I.—Nos. 199, 259, 243, 247, 279, 281, 289, 305, 333, 383, 513, 551, 2843, 913, 3993, 3339, 1913, 302. Fart 2.—Nos. 1912, 3196, 2770, 1386, 2692, 3869, 3026, 3618, 2352, 2942, 82, 119, 123, 242, 1844, 3496, 5599

The Famous Jenkins Correspondence Between the French and American

WASHINGTON, Pob. 10, 1802.

The following correspondence was to-day transmit to Congress by the President of the United States -No. 102. Paris, Jan. 14, 1862. Siz-I write to you in reference to a small matter outside of the business of the Logation, but which, it seems to me, not improper to communicate; the more especially as our citizens abroad attach to such things (an importance much beyond what they seem to me to merit. In this mission I have fallen heir, as you doubt-less know, to an inheritance of social trouble and vexasuch as are connected with presentations to the Court and such like matters. The great numbers of our countrymea who visit Paris, the facilities which have bee given by my predecessors for an introduction at the palace, and the great liberality of the Court itself in admitting such introductions, have brought about a state of things under which I suppose the officers of ceremony at the palace have not unnaturally become restive. For instance, in looking back for a few years past, I find that in 1857, at one presentation only, eighty-four Americans were introduced; at the two presentations in 1858 there were introduced forty-seven at one and fifty-seven at the

other; at the two presentations in 1859 sixty-eight at the one and fifty-one at the other; at the three presentations in 1850, at the one thirty-four and at the other two seventy-three. In 1861 the list is so marked that it is difficult to say the precise number; but one of my predecessor's despatches say that at one presentation an introduced thirty-five, and at another "airge number"—how many I know not. These presentations, you are ware, are on the night of the our to hall, and all who are presented are, of course, invited to the ball; and ditton, there is an average of perhaps fifty other Americans, resident in Faris, whe have been presented in past yoars; one one of the production of the subjects of other Koropean countries to a small and privileged class, the result is that on these occasions the citizens of the United States outmomber not only the subjects of all foreign countries to the world together. There is a limit, if not to royal hospitality, at least to apace, in a ball and supper room, though they be in a palace—a fact which our country mon have not always remembered. In addition to these matters, at one of the presentations list year, an unpleasent difficulty occurred with a young American; and thirps wax, bestides, another violation of stiquested of the Court, to which it is needless more particularly to rofer. From these or other counter, at the last presentation of last year (being the one next after the above anothers) with Fauliner, after he had sent in this list, was called upon the south of the country subject, and to which no acception had been before taken; as the could not add "the quality," because an American abroad towal dingsily have no quality except that of a fire and that this list was in conformity with pass practice, and to which no acception had been before taken; inst the could not and "the quality," because an American above the remaining the presentation of the largation and country of the Brown and the sease of the American proposed to the research of the fraperson that

gastlemen and ladies; I need not add, I am sure, of unexcaptional character. Some have been presented at
other European courts; some are the wives or children
of those who have been presented at this Court, while
others—a majority, perhaps—are, as I am informed, private gentlemen, without, I believe, profession or coupation. In view of all the circumstances, and of the
great numbers which have heretofore been presented by
my predecessors, I have felt it my duty to say this
much in reference to the application of your Excellency
for an amended list. But the privilege of a
presentation is a courtesy extended by their Majesties, not a right claimed on behalf of American citizens.

If, therefore, your Excellency will prescribe some fixed
rule, susceptible of application, it will be a relief to the
Legation, and I can assure you will give me pleasure to
comply with it.

Accept the assurance of the high consideration with
which I have the honor to be.

Your Excellency M. Teourseau, le Ministre des Affaires
Eiranger.

To this letter I have received as a market and the second

To his Excellency M. THOUTERE, be Ministre des Affaires
Earanger.

To this letter I have received no snawer, and the parties on the list, except the officials, no cards.

In the evening of the next day (being the day of the presentation) I had the honor to receive five cards for the use of the two official gentlemen, with their families. They were received, however, too late to enable them to avail themselves of the honor intended, and the cards were returned by me the following morning, with a respectful note stating that fact. I have creasen to know that the delay in sending those cards was a unitake and regretted. But, as respects the others, who hold, or have held, no official rask or position, the mature stands where the correspondence has placed it.

This Court has, in time past, becamest liberal in the extension of this courtesy to our clutteus, and it has certainly been used without stint. Should it be limited now to officials of our government only, whether has or national, it would exclude, as you well know, the most of that class of citizens who, according to European tleas, are best entitled to presentation.

But, unless some explanation is volunteered, or further suggestion made us as to the wishes of the Court, I know not how, with a proper self respect, I can do more or say more than I have already done or said. I am quite open, however, to any suggestion from yourself, if you think the matter wortby a suggestion from yourself, if you think the matter wortby a suggestion from yourself, if you think the matter wortby a suggestion from yourself, if you think the matter wortby a suggestion from yourself, if you think the matter wortby a suggestion from yourself, if you think the matter wortby a suggestion from yourself, if you think the matter wortby a suggestion from yourself, if you think the matter wortby a suggestion from yourself, if you think the matter wortby a suggestion from yourself, if you think the matter wortby a suggestion from yourself, if you think the matter wortby a suggestion from

With much respect, your obselient servant.

With L. DATTON.

His Excellency With H. Sawamp, Secretary of State.

No. 196.

Deparation of State.

No. 196.

Sin.—Your despatch of January 14 (No. 192), has been received. It is accompanied by a copy of a note which you have addressed to M. Thouvaged on the subject of the istroduction of American citizens at the imperial Court.

I very freely confess to the opinions.—First, that an audience or presentation of any but diplomatic pursons at Court is to be regarded not in any degree as a right of the person received, but as any degree as a right of the person received, but as empress getleaded to him. Secondly, that the imperial Court is perfectly at liberty to define and prescribe the quadrica-divine, conditions and terms on which have estually arison, I think that you can only present them by complying with the terms and conditions prescribed. Fourthly, referring to the questions which have estually arison, I think that you can properly in all cases, give the occupation or profession of any person whose wishes you present. You cannot, indeed, andertake to easign the social position of easily person for that would be to discriminate, or to seem to discriminate, by European rules, between persons who, being all alike citizens, may justly claim to be equals in social position at home, and, therefore, quada in the consideration of this government itself when they are abroad. It seems to me, however, that in many cases there are circumstances belonging to the persons you propose to present which may be properly stated, such as official position as sucentifies, military or interary, or of a political character, and distinctions arising from personal merit, such as general to, military or interary, or of a political character, and distinctions arising from personal merit, such as generated, military or interary, or of a political character, and distinctions arising from personal merit, such as generated to find a properly attended to the Court, it is not to be claimed as a

struction.

Finally, above all things, have no question with the government of France on this subject. Rather introduce nobody, however justly distinguished, than let a question of fashion or carem any appear in the records of the important period in which we are acting for the highest interests of our country and of humanity.

I am, sir, your obedient servant, WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

THE NAVY.

THE UNITED STATES GUNBOAT MIAMI. TO THE EDITOR OF THE MERALD. In a letter that appeared in the Henane of the 6th inst in error occurred that needs correction. It was in relaported as having been picked up at sea in a sinking con dition by the United States transport Constitution. It was there stated that "she had at the time nine feet of water in her hold, and that she was obliged to throw overboard all her guns in order to try and lighten her."
Such is not the case, and her officers are anxious
to have the true facts made known, which are as folto have the true facts made known, which are as follows:—The boilers of the Miami are much toe small, and are not able to generate sufficient steam to drive her eargines, the wheels making only tweer three revolutions, when they should make at least eighteen. The consequence was that she was unable to make any headway, and, meeting the Constitution, asked to be towed to the nearest port. Instead of having nine feet of water in her, her officers state that she had none, the only thing the matter with her being, as I before stated, that her boilers are too small. As she only draws seven feet of water at any time, she sould hardly have nine feet of water at any time, she sould hardly have nine feet of water at any time, she sould hardly have nine feet of water at her hold. In regard to her guns having been thrown over, it is sufficient to say that they are all on board at the present time, and likely to remain there. Her officers speak of her in the highest terms, and only complain of the fact of her having been sent to sea without first having a trial trip. Before she can in any way be rendered officitive as a gunboat there will have to be new boilers placed in her and a few alterations made. She at present lies in the Delaware, and her singular build attracts considerable attention.

A NAVAL OFFICER.

Alfred Everson, of Staten Island, has been appointed an Acting Master in the United States Navy. He has been long and favorably known in connection with the steam-ship Alabama as a most efficient officer, and is worthy the honor conferred on him.

The Sports in the Central Park. TO THE BRITON OF THE BREALD.

APPOINTMENT OF ACTING MASTER.

In your issue of yesterday is published a notice from the Commissioners of the Central Park that the proposed skating matches are unauthorized by them, and a balf intimation that they would not be allowed to take place. In the same paper appears a report of a carnival on the skating pend in Brooklyn, which festival passed off with success, decorum and good order. A like festival has twice taken place in Williamsburg. At Albany and Troy festivals and carnivals have often been held, with plea. twice taken place in Williamsburg. At Albany and Troy festivals and carnivals have often been held, with pleasure to the skaters and satisfaction to the residents of the neighborhood of the respective grounds. Music, il iminations and fireworks have been allowed at each of these assemblies. But how is it with the Central Parky The Commissioners have charged the keepers of the tents the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars for a license to sell refrashments or lot skates during the season—which is very short—and it was to some extent understood that music would have been provided eccanionally during the winter; but the excuse has latterly been, the Commissioners could not afford it. When the propristors of the tents agreed to furnish the music by a joint subscription, it was opposed by the authorities on some insufficient grounds. Skaters have attempted to form clubs; but on application being made for space to erect a temporary club house, an excuse was made that it would be too exclusive or too aristocratic, and so the clubs have fallen through. An attempt has been made to have a display of firework; but the police regulations forbid it, and should a skater ignite a bluelight he renders himself liable to imprisonment. Finding the Commissioners opposed to the furnishing of any of the material for a special skating day's an usement, a few of the keepers of the tents have offered prizes for the best switence of good skating; but as the prizes have not been given, or even "authorized" by the Central Park Commissioners, the whole thing is liftely to fall through. It thus appears that the Commissioners are now illing to allow anything in the shape of a gala day, notwithstanting the repeated requests of the visiters to the Park te that effect, and their half promises in favor thereof.

United States Circuit Court. Before Hon. Judge Shipman.

Fun. 11.—Baer Polleck vs. Hiram Barney, Collecto .- This was a suit brought by the plaintiff to recover duties alleged to have been illegally exacted on a ackage of diamonds imported by the plaintiff. The facts as presented by the plaintiff were, that a package of diamonds was imported by Baer Folleck from Paris about we years ago; that they were seized for undervaluation; bat the case was tried in the District Court, and a ver-dict was given for the claimant, and the Court then ordict was given for the claimant, and the Court then ordered the surrender of the goods; that the Collector, Mr.
Barney, who by that time had come into office, levied a
penal duty of twenty per cent upon the diamonds, under
section 2 of the act of 1857, which directs that if the appraisement shall raise the value of the merchandise more
than ten per cent above the invoice value, then the Collector shall key the penal duty levied in this case. The
District Attorney assumed that the appraisement was
final, and the plaintiff could not go behind it. To
charge the penal duty was obligatory upon the Collector
under the law. The case is still on. Mesers. E. Deladeld
Smith, United States District Attorney, and Ethan Allen,
Assistant United States District Attorney, for the government. Mesers. Wilcoxeou and Kauffman for the plaintiff.
In the case of John M. Coballos vs. Augustus Schell, exCollector, reported in yesterday's Herato, the jury found

Personal Intelligence Brigadier General Braunau, of the United States Army, s stopping at the New York Hotel.

Supping as the New York Hotel.

Captain J. B. Hager, of the United States Army; G. W. Smiley, of Boston M. Stoat, of Verment; G. A. Sagundarpt and C. D. Schubarth, of Rhode Island; G. W. Scrantes, of Baltimore, and H. Littledeld, of Oswego, are stopping at the Lafarge House. ping at the Lafarge House.

Count de Paris, Dr. Leclero and M. Marhain, of Washington; L. A. Wheeler and family, of Maryland; R. P. Kane and wife, of Philadelphia; Dr. J. E. Turaer, of Binghanton, and J. H. Wolcott, of Boston, are stopping at the Braycort House.

the Bravoort House.

Hon. A. A. Sargent, of California; H. C. Hall, of Clove-land; G. R. Beamhard, of St. Louis; L. Pollard, of Massachusetts; R. A. Demming and wife, of lows; C. W. Smith, of Canada; Captain S. G. Mulligan, of Washington, and H. C. Marshall, of Ohio, are stopping at the Mctropolitan Hotel.

Hotel.

Dr. K. R. Denby, of the United States Navy; C. B. Coxe, of Philadelphia; E. C. Williams, of Tray; James O. Sheldon, of Geneva; John K. Parker and wife, of Allany; Nr. Thompson and wife, and Muss Smallwood, of Orange, N. J., are stopping at the Clarendon Hotel.

General William Schoolar, of Massachusetts, Colonel Hicks, of England; O. B. Mattseon and daughter, of Utica; John Bissell and daughter, of Pittsburg; C. S. Tilden, W. W. Greenhough and J. A. Palmer, of Hosson; R. F. Yeivarton, of the United States Army; Judge sherman, of Newburg, and D. S. Coddington, of Albany, are stopping at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Mrs. Eliza Logan Wood, of Cincinnati. O. M.

ping at the Finh Avenue Hotel.

Mrs. Bliss Logan Wood, of Cincinnati, O.; Heary Sanford, of Connecticut; A. R. Potts, of Washington; Hon. C. Vibbard and family, and Mrs. Corning, of Albany. George W. Cuyler and family, of Palmyra; Mr. Ten Eyck and wife, of Cassnovia; Major Baker, of the United States Army; J. O. Hoffman and E. Q. Edridge, of Poughkeepsic, are stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

H. Kipp, O. N. Chapin, Buffalo; J. P. Hamlin, Boston: O. Ames, North Easton; E. P. Williams, Buffalo; J. Bingham, Philadeiphia; Hou. E. B. Morgan, Aurora; W. H. Seward, Jr., and lady, Auburn; L. C. Saxion, Rochester; T. M. Kellogg, G. M. Ayer, Chicago; J. T. Warren, Cincinnati, and A. W. McKiney and lady, Boston, are stopping at the Aster House.

Aster House.

Mesers, Dodge, Receivest and Bronsen, the gentlemen appointed as Allotment Commissioners from the State of New York, arrived at Fortress Mource on the 9th inst. from Baltimore, and will abuse enter upon their arduous duties. An order has been issued to the effect that every facility shall be given the Commissioners by those in command. After disabing their business there they will proceed to Hatterss, and wish the soldiers there on the same errand.

Mary Harrono's Camb.—It will be remembered that when Mary Harrong led from the city, in company with Rhineman, after the murder of her husband, they took with them her child, then about a year and a half old. After reaching New York she went somewhere in the vicinity of Fort Lee, where she obtained a situation as assimitates in some family. She left the child with Rhineman, who, a few days after, determined to return to Albany, and he left the child with an acquaintance named wistong. Rhineman was arrested on his return, and some two or three weeks after the whereabouts of Mrs. Hartung became known, and she was brought back. With her history since that thus the public are quite familiar. For many months the two were confined in the same jail, but they became widely extranged, and he never told her what backme of her child. It appears that the man with whom he left the little one lost has wife soon after, and was compelled to pass the child over to the keeping of another family, with whom it has since remained. On Sunday he wrote to Mrs. H., stating the facts, and representing that he was unable to pay board for it any longer. Of course she was delighted to learn that it was tiving and happy for the opportunity offered for reclaiming it—Albany drynn, P.C. 11.

Albany Argus, Feb. 11.

Cawal Boars Buttong — According to actatement in the Suffato Faprest, the yeris in that city are doing mere than ear being. There is now finished and in process of construction at the several boat yards thirty canal boats, four canal ateamers and two ascam tugs, making thirty-six in all; which number will probably be increased to sixty or over bufore the opening of navigation, giving constant employment to about sixes hundred and forty men.

The number of canal boats navigating the New York State canals is 3,025, of which 1,700 are old skyle boats, with small carrying capacity, and 1,300 are of the energed canal brilling at the various tyncos on the line of the canals will probably add before the last of June next about 300 more boats of the enlarged class, which will give an increased carrying, haps ity for the coming navigution season equal to Sount 14,000,000 boshels of grain,

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

TUBSDAY, Feb. 11-6 P. M. The following is a comparative statement of the exports (exclusive of specie) from New York to foreign ports for the week ending February 11 and since January 1:—

For the week......\$1,404,754 2,004,873 2,144,476
Previously reported 7,378,490 13,432,094 15,199,800
Since January 1...\$8,783,244 15,096,987 15,344,376
This is better than last week, though less than

the corresponding week last year. If we continue to export less than we import gold must flow to make up the difference. We can afford to spare a a good many millions of specie; but if the drain and the war both last a time will arrive at which inconvenience will ensue.

The money market is easy at last quotation The Sub-Treasurer received to-day about half a million on temporary loan at 5 per cent, making a million and a half received since the new system went into effect. Exchange is held firmly by the leading drawers

at 115, and we hear of business at 114% a % for sterling, and 4.92% for francs. Gold rose to 4 a 4% per cent, with large sales at the lower figure. The stock market started off this morning with a very buoyant feeling, owing to the emphatic declaration of the Emperor Napoleon to the Cham-bers in reference to our war; but after the first board stocks fell off and were freely offered. Later in the afternoon a rally took place, and the market closed steady at the advance. Comparing the closing prices of the day with those of yester-day, we note an advance of 2½ in Michigan Cen-tral, 1½ in Eric preferred, 1 in Eric, 1½ in Read-ing, 1½ in Toledo, 1½ in Rock Island, 1 in Galena, 1 in Illinois Central, ¾ in Panama, ¾ in Michigan Southern, 1/2 in Hudson, 1 in Central, and abou one per cent in State stocks. Registered sixes of 1881 also advanced I per cent. The market closed steady, the following being the last quota-tions:—United States 6's, registered, 1881, 90 a 1/4; do. 6's, coupon, 1881, 89½ a ½; do. 5's, coupon, 1874, 79 a ½; Indiana 5's, 74 a 76; Virginia 6's, 52 a 54; Tennessee 6's, 44½ a 45; North Carolina 6's, 63 a ½; Missouri 6's, 41½ a 42; Pacific Mail, 88½ a 99; New York Central, 80½ a ½; Erie, 34½ a ½; do. preferred, 57½ a ½; Hudsen River, 38½ a 39; Harlem, 125/8 a 3/4; do. preferred, 30 a 3/4; Reading 40% a 41%; Michigan Central, 51 a ½; Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana, 21½ a ½; do. guaranteed, 41 a ½; Panama, 113½ a ½; Illinois Central, 56½ a ½; Galena and Chicago, 66½ a 67; Cleveland and Toledo, 42 a 1/4; Chicago and Rock Island, 53 a 34; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, 60% a 61; Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien, 1936 a —; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, 107 a -: New York Central 7's of 1876, 1041/ s -:

tral 8's, first mortgage, 99% a 100; Illinois Central bonds, 7's, 921/4 a 1/4.

It is understood that the Senate will to-day pass
the Treasury Note bill, with the legal tender clause, and a provision requiring the interest to be payable in coin. It is to be hoped that no difference between the House and the Senate on this latter point will jeopard the bill itself. It is better that the interest on the whole public debt should always be payable in coin. But if no specific provision to this effect be made in the law, and the Secretary be left free to pay in coin or paper as he chooses, he will of course pay in the former when-ever desired to do so, for the sake of maintaining the public credit. The mercantile public are extremely anxious to hear something about the Tax and Tariff bills, and it is earnestly hoped that they will be reported by the committee this week. Every hour is precious.

Erie third mortgage bonds, 95 a 1/4; Michigan Cen

The business of the Sub-Treasury to-day was as follows:-

dend of five per cent, payable on the 20th.

The exchanges at the Bank Clearing House this norning were \$16,185,368 78, and the balances \$848.167 36. At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the

Illinois Central Railroad Company, held yesterday, it was resolved to call another instalment of \$5 per share, making 90 per cent paid up. The reso. utions are :-

Resolved, That an assessment of five dollars per share upon the scrip shares of the capital stock of the company be and the same is hereby called, payable on the lotted day of March, 1862; and that the same be payable on the stock registered in the city of New York, at the office of day of March, 1882; and that he same be payage on the stock registered in the city of New York, at the office of the company in that city; and on the stock registered in London, as the office of Messrs. Robert Penson & Co., London; and that parties desiring to pay their assessment in London may pay the asme as the rate of four shillings and two pence to the dollar.

Resolved, That the transfer books be closed on the afternoon of the lat of March uext, and reopened on the 10th day of the same month; and that no transfer be permitted on or after that day of shares upon which the foregoing assessment shall not have been paid.

The Philadeiphia Leiger says:

A bill is pending in the Legislature at Harrisburg authorizing the banks each to increase their issues of small notes from twenty to fifty per cent of their capital stock paid in. From present indications we sire to have no lack of paper currency. By and by a bit of gold or silver incury will be a curiosity to be treasured.

The condition of the affairs of the United States

The condition of the affairs of the United States Trust Company, upon which a half yearly dividence of four per cent on the capital of \$1,000,000 has just been declared, is as follows:—

| Deposits in trust of all kinds |
|---|
| Together |
| Surplus of 20 per coat on capital \$200,000 Add January produs 17,000 |
| Total |
| Leaving surplus on \$1,000,000 capital of \$177,000 The earnings of the Eaton and Hamilton Rail- road for the years 1860 and 1861 were as fol- lows:— |
| 1860. 1861. 1862. 1863. 1864. |

2,482 00 1,835 96 128,170 29 94,758 88 Net \$48,479 03 33,411 91 The Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien sarned the fourth week in January: \$2,072 86 19,100 26 1,251 85 Total \$22,424,57 Corresponding week 1861 9,192 92 Increase for the week The earnings for the month of January, 1862, For passengers \$15,126 35
For freight 64,478 08
For mails and rents 4,299 17

Incresse for the month \$29,667 74

| 5000 H | ud Rad mbds | 102 | 900 Keed | ing KR | 40% |
|--------------|---|------------|---------------------------------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1000 3 | ich 8 s f bds. | 85% | 180 Mish | Cen RR | 401/ |
| 4000 5000 | 40 | 85% | 50 | do b10 | 4012 |
| 5000 | do | 85 | 150 | do | 491 |
| 3000 II | CentRR bds. | 92% | 100 | da | 50 |
| 1000 G | al&Chlatmbda | | 100 | do b60 | 60% |
| 8000 G | all Chidne bds | 99 | | & N Is RR. | |
| 80000 | Sd blog mA | 104 | 100 | do | 21.76 |
| 10000 | dob20 | 104% | | & N Is gid s | 41% |
| 42800 | do | 1027/ | 50 PANA | | 1135 |
| 15000 | dob10 | 104 | 150 III Ca | n RR scs30 | 56 |
| 5 abs | Am Exch Bk. | 7836 | 50 | dos10 | 56% |
| 60 Can | ton Co | 12:00 | | & Tol RR | 142 |
| | kHud Canal Co | 94% | 200 | dob30 | 42% |
| | MailSSCo.blo | 98% | 200 | do | 42% |
| 100 | do | 98% | 200 | dob30 | 4216 |
| 220 100 | 40 | 99 | 600 | do80 | 42 |
| 155 | do830 | 99% | | &RIRR | 64 |
| | Central RR.c | 80% | | dob30 | 58 |
| 750 | doopg | 80 % | | do | 52% 52% |
| 500 | do830 | 80% | 100 | dob15 | 63 |
| 100 | do510 | 8036 | 50 | dob10 | 68 |
| 700 | dop&o | 80 % | 100 Chie, | Bur &QyRR | 61% |
| 100 | dob30 | 80% | | do | 61 |
| 190 | 40810 | 80% | 80 Mil & | Pdu CRR. | 19% |
| en g | | COND | BOARD. | and winds | dia. |
| | U Se's,'81,rgd | 90 | | rieRR pf.s10 | 67% |
| 2000 U | 3 6's,'81,cou. | 8936 | | do | 67% |
| | do | 90 | 150 | do | 57 % 57 % |
| | 36's, '81,0w136 | | | do620 | 12% |
| | reas 7 3-10pcm | 98% | | m RR pref. | 20 |
| | enn 6's, '90 | 44% | | Con RR 830 | 50 |
| 1000 | do | 4432 | | do | 8016 |
| | issouri 6's | 41% | 50 | do | 50% |
| | rie RR 4th mb | 88% | 4 60 TA | do10 | 50% |
| | erre Hkal I m | 90 | 50 | do | 60% |
| | ich Sosf bs. | 88 | 50 Dans | dob10 | 61 |
| 4000 T | ol & Wa let m | 75 | | ns RR | 113 % 66 % |
| 5000 To | d & Wa 2d m. | 44 | | & Tol RR.s30 | 42 |
| 4000 D | ot't, M& Tol b | 78 | 200 | dob30 | 4214 |
| 17500 A | merican gold. | 104 | | do | 48 |
| 60000 | deb80 | 104% | 100 | do | 41 |
| 10 she | Far L & T Co. | 125 | 50 | do | 42% |
| 25 Paci | fic M 88 Co | 99% | 50 Chic | ARE IN RR. | 63 |
| 100 N Y | Con RRs10 | 80% | | dob10 | 68 |
| 200 2710 | RRb16 | 34% | 25 50 Chia | do | 69% |
| 50 | do | 34% | SO CAIC, | Burk Qu RR | - |
| | *************************************** | 0476 | | | |
| 2 V 1 3 | CITY COM | MER | CIAL B | EPORT. | ST V |
| | | The second | professional framework (Contractions) | | - |

Asuzs .- The market was steady and sales limited at

\$6 25 for pearls, and at \$8 37 1/2 for pots.

BERADSTUPPS.—Flour was heavy under the influence of the late foreign news and less active, and fell off about five to ten cents per bbls. Round boop Ohio, wanted for export to hot latitudes, was sustained. The sales em-braced about 8,000 bbls., closing within the range of the

60 pounds.

Har.—The market was steady, with sales for abjument at 55. a 90c., and for city use at 95c. a \$1.

Paovasous.—Pork—There was more inquiry for future delivery, while prices were unchanged. The sales footed up about 1,000 bols., including new mess at \$12 87% at \$100 bols. \$13, city do. at \$13 25, and prime at \$9 50. I,000 bbls. new meas were reported sold, for May and June delivery at \$13 25. Beef was firm, with sales of 200 bbls., including plain mess, at \$14 a \$14 12 \(\) for extra. Beef hams were quiet at \$14 f5 a \$16. Bacon was in fair demand, with sales of 300 boxes at 5 \(\) for cough Western Cumberiand out, and 6 \(\) for, for choice short ribbed Western. Dressed hogs were searce, with sales at \$4 25 a \$4 37 \(\) for Western and \$4 62 \(\) a \$5 \(\) for city. Lard was quiet and inactive, while prices were firm, with sales of 2,000 packages at 7 \(\) do a 5 \(\) c. Butter and choose were uschaged.

Rice was quiet at 7c a 7 \(\) c. for Carolina, and 5 \(\) c. a 6 \(\) for india.

Sugass were rather less buoyant in prices, yet closed without quotable change. The sales embraced about 800 hids, chiefly Cubas.

Winners was heavy, with sales of 500 bbls., chiefly at 24c.

| 771 | Sales of Real Estate. By James M. Willer and Kennelly |
|-----|--|
| | |
| 2 | lots north side of 44th st., E. of 4th av |
| р., | ot south side of 47th at., W. of 5th av |
| 1 | lot cast side of 10th av., N. of 33d st |
| 1 | lot south side of 45th at , W. of 6th av 8,6 |
| | lot south side of 45th st., W. of 5th ar 9.4 |
| | lot south side of Slat at., W. of 8th av 5, |
| 1 | lot south side of 48th st., W. of 2d av 5,4 |
| п | let south side of 34th at , E. of 10th av 6. |
| ī | lot south side of 84th st., 16th house of 9th av 3. |
| | lot south side of 29th st., E. of Lexington av 8,0 |
| п | lot south side of 34th st., W. of 10th av 1,0 |
| 16 | lot south side of 34th st., W. of 10th av 1. |
| | lot south side of 34th st., W. of 10th av 1. |
| | ouse and lot 324 Broadway |
| | ouse and lot in Maiden lane, from William st 13. |
| | ouse and lot 28 Broadway |
| | Duse and lot 25 Drondway |
| 12 | houses and lots in 2d at |

SHIPPING NEWS.

SUN RISES. 6'08 ROOM SATS MOON 5 28 BOW SETS MOON 5 28 BOW SETS MOON 5 41 BOW 5 41 B Port of New York, February 11, 1869.

CLEARED.

Sicamship Africa (Br). Shannon, Queenstown and Liverpool—E Cunard.

Sicamship Northern Light, Tinklepangu, Aspinwall—D S
Alica.

Kilip Ellen Austin, Gerrick, Liverpool—Spofford, Tinaton Saip Liter Arshin, Gerries. Liverpool-Spointer, Finance Co.
Ship Rittle Floyd, Dearborn, Liverpool-Trask & Dearborn,
Ship Richard Alsop, Wallington, Antworn-W.F. Schmidt,
Ship Anne Sise, Weeks, Gibrallar, &e-7 W. Elwell & Co.
Ship B.R. Mallory, Simsa, Key West-H Benner.
Bark Midns (Br.), Paifrey, Liverpool-Geo F. Builley,
Bark Russie (Br.), Mene. Silgo-Grimell, Minturu & Co.
Bark Gauss (Brem), Wieting, Bressenn-Rugar Bross.
Bark Acme, Campbell, Vera Gruz-Hargous & Co.
Bark Tycoon, Lewey, Key West-H Benner,
Brig Billow (Br.), Nishola, Glousster-Arkell, Hurst & Co.
Reig Acme (Br.), Haier, Cork, &o-Boyd & Klucken.
Brig Rio (Br.), Knoop, Queenstown-Funch, Meineke &
Wendt. Vendi.

Reig Greybound, Pierce, Bernauda—Smith, Jones & Co.

Brig P & Curris, Gregg, Portland—J W Dolsmo.

Brig Penobaevi, Edgerity, Winterport—Breit, Son & Co.

Schr Aldebarso, Hand, Para—H & Corning, Son & Co.

Schr Aldebarso, Hand, Para—H & Corning, Son & Co.

Schr Schuttern Belle, Goodsell, Demarsra—Jos Encas.

Schr M Hall, Brudford, Trinklad—Metcalf & Duncan.

Schr Mogui, — St Johns, NP—Master.

Schr NW Smith, Boyd, Port Royal, SC—N L McCready & Jo. Schr Sunay South, Weeks, Hatterns Inlet. N L McCroady

Co.
Schr Sunar South, Weeks, Hatteras Inlet—N L McCroady
& Co.
Schr Klira Ann, Bunting Chircoteague—A C Havens,
Schr Enterprise, Lawis, Chincoteague—Matter,
Schr A B Hares, Robbins, Washington—I W Money.
Schr Enterprise, Lawis, Chincoteague—Matter,
Schr Ann, Cote, Baltimore—Merrill & About,
Schr Bergan, Cote, Baltimore—Merrill & About,
Schr Hargan, Cote, Baltimore—Merrill & About,
Schr Hargan, Cote, Baltimore—Martin & About,
Schr Juno, Clark, Bosion—Metcali & Duncan,
Schr Juno, Clark, Bosion—Metcali & Duncan,
Schr Hychter, Perry, Providence—H a Rackett,
Schr Gazelle, Simmons, Newport—L Kenny.

Brig Alice (Br. of Mailand, NS), Esdale, Humacos, Jan W,
with sugar, to H J & C A Dewolf.
U Streetine calter Forward, Lieut Com Roues, Delaware
Breakwater, 20 Matter Fallschiphis for Port Morris,
Schr Hard, Moover, Fallscheiphis for Port Morris,
Schr Highe Rock, Lake, Great Rog Harbor,
Schr Lighe Rock, Lake, Great Rog Harbor,
Schr Lighe

Steamship N r.hern Light, Aspinwall,